FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL

The London Times of the 28th of April says:

The following important and interesting information is contained in a letter just received from a captain in the Royal Engineers, dated the 9th of April. It may be stated that the officer in question is one of the three superior engineer officers upon whom it will devolve to take a leading part in the assault upon Sebastopol. He says:

"On the extreme right of the Russians, and consequently opposed to our extreme left, is a bastion, called by the French the Bastion du Mat, and by us the Flag staff bastion, owing to its having when we first came a flag staff in the salient. This bastion is one large battery, or rather succession of batteries, and the French left attack is principally directed against it. Next come what are called the Garden batteries, which are a succession of batteries in three tiers, and very powerful batteries they are, well supplied with 13-inch mortars, of which our left attack reaps the entire benefit. We oppose these batteries with the right portion of the French attack and the left portion of the English attack. Next comes the creek that runs up round us, in which the Russians can put ships that can fire on our camp. Then comes the barrack battery, a most powerful assemblage of guns, against which the principal force of the French left attack is directed. We have the benefit all to ourselves, as we get the entire brunt of its fire. Next comes the Redan, consisting of two faces, one of which is directed against our left attack and the other against our right. (I mean the English right.)

"You must know that the English left attack and the English right attack join each other and form the centre of the entire attack, the French left attack being on the left of us and their right attack on the right of ours, including Inkerman and all that part. Well, to proceed.

"Next to the Redan comes the Malakoff tower, which is the key of the whole position, and the spot where the assault will be made. It is considerably to the rear of all the other batteries, so that if we obtain possession of it we could see all their other defences in the rear. In front of this tower, and about half way between it and the advanced works of the French right attack, is the far-famed Mamelon hill, which is now causing such a stir. It is a knoll which commands most of the Russian works about the tower, and enfilades many of our advanced trenches. It was always considered our weak point. About five weeks ago the Russians made a lodgement about half way between the tower and the Mamelon. The French tried to drive them out of this, and failed. Since that the Russians have advanced on the Mamelon itself, and in spite of all the efforts of the French have retained it and constructed on it a battery of thirteen large guns.

"My principal duty here is to be in the trenches. There are four captains to take command of the works, each of whom remains 24 hours down there, so that my turn comes one day in four. We have a subaltern under us, who only gives 12 hours, so that I remain through two reliefs of subalterns. The working parties are relieved every 8 hours.

"Now, as our advanced works are within seven hundred yards of the main batteries of the place, and they keep up a constant fire on our working parties, you can imagine how harassing this work sometimes is. No man, be he ever so brave, can stand under fire for so long a time, inactive so far as fighting is concerned, without finding it a great wear and tear to his nerves. The first hour is the worst, as after that he gets more used to it. The Russians treat us to a pleasing variety in the way of projectiles. First comes the round shell shot of all size, which rushes past you with a shriek something like a railway whistle badly blown. Next comes the grape, which flies slower and round, like a large covey of strong birds flying very swiftly. Then comes a gun shell, which approaches like a round shot, but has the pleasing trick of bursting when it reaches you; so that you have to run a double risk, first of the shot itself and then of the pieces. Next comes the mortar shell, which though really the worst of all the large projectiles, I somehow dread the least. It remains in the air for nearly half a minute, and in the night you can see it quite plainly, owing to its bearing the fuse. It glances along very gracefully, rising to a great height, and making a gentle whistle every now and then like a peewit or plover, which becomes louder and louder till it drops. Although you can see it all the way, it is a most difficult thing to tell where it will fall; and none but the oldest hands (men of whom it is said that that they have got so inured to fire that a cannon ball would hop off the pit of their stomachs) can really make a good guess where they will drop. What makes it worse than a gun shell is that the former, flying so low, retains its impetus, so that if it once past you before it bursts all the pieces will continue to fly forward and you are safe; whereas, as the mortar shell is pitched as high as it will go into the air, and then drops, the pieces have no other impetus than what the bursting charge gives them to fly in every direction for a radius of upwards of 200 yards, and sometimes considerably more. But my greatest horror of all, and the deadliest we have, is the Russian rifle bullet. It is not so perfect as ours, but, as Mercutio says, 'it will do well enough.' This little gentleman gives you no warning, but flies about all day long, and ranges 1,200 yards. At a quarter of that distance it will go through two men.

"You ask me my opinion about the siege. In the first place I feel no great confidence in speaking about it, having had no previous practical knowledge of the subject. Then, again, our information concerning the resources of the enemy inside the town is so uncertain and so contradictory that one has no guide to go upon. No one who has seen the awful strength of the defences, stretching as they do completely around this side, with tiers of batteries and entrenchments one behind the other, and frequent salient points flanking the entire line, and bringing a tremendous cross fire upon every point, but must feel that an assault now will be attended with far greater carnage than it would have been six months since. And yet that assault must be made, and, in my humble opinion, within the next ten days. God grant that it may be successful, for on it will depend the safety of the entire army! I know that the assaulting columns are told off, and the engineer officer who has to lead them, but it is kept secret. There are at the present moment in the left attack only three engineers between whom it will lie, for it will be a captain, and one of our captains was wounded three or four days ago. The chances are therefore two to one against it being me; but if it is, I shall, I hope, do my duty, and if I survive I shall have certain promotion. Any how we shall all get a clasp for the business, and it is one that must be done sooner or later.

"I am very glad our present harassing work is drawing to a close. Since we have brought our approaches so much nearer the enemy our engineering casualties have greatly increased, and within a fortnight, out of a strength of thirty-two engineers, only twenty-three of whom did trench duty and were under fire, we have had two killed, two wounded, and one taken prisoner. The weakest point in the Russian line is most undoubtedly the Malakoff tower, and this they have lately strengthened by establishing forts and constructing a most formidable battery on the Mamelon hill, so called from its round and knoll-like appearance. I fancy this will be the point of the main assault, though I make no doubt we shall assault in many other places. We shall then push on and try to enter the tower works with the retreating Russians. Once within the tower, we shall seize all the rest of their lines in reserve, and the south side of the town must be ours. Then comes the problem; for the north side is a still more powerful fortress than the south, and, unless the fleet can help us, we shall be completely under their fire, and unable to retain possession of the place. Time, however, the disposer of events, will show; and in the meanwhile we had better set our houses in order, and prepare to do our duty as all Englishmen should

"I must add a line, before closing my letter, to inform you that the whole of the batteries of the Allied armies opened fire this morning.—Most unfortunately, last night and to-day it has been blowing a fearful storm from the southwest, accompanied by torrents of rain, and the trenches, the batteries, the roads, and the camp are alike one vast swamp. You can have no conception of the quantity of rain that has fallen during the last twenty-four hours."

An Expensive Bombardment.—The "Courier" says, that the British Government and People are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggests, the costs of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them in what Gortschakoff called "an infernal fire." Each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city. The daily delivery of iron to the Russians would amount to two million seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of *thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds*—the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars,—

"If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles, or if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would not, probably, cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars."

Incidents of the Bombardment of Sebastopol.—The London Times correspondent gives many interesting incidents of the bombardment of Sebastopol. In regard to the Lancaster gun he says:

"It was struck by a shot and knocked to pieces, killing and wounding severely six men. Several engineer officers to whom I have spoken, while expressing regret at the accident, have declared their satisfaction at getting rid of the gun, in which they placed no confidence on account of its wild and uncertain firing."

In regard to guns silenced he says: "One of our 24-pounders was burst by a shot which entered right at the muzzle as the gun was being discharged. Another gun was struck by a shot in the muzzle, split up to the trunions; the ball then sprang up into the air, and, falling at the breech, knocked off the button."

Among the casualties, Lord John Hays was struck in the mouth by a shot which knocked two of his teeth down his throat. Capt. Luce had both his legs shot off by a round shot.—Lieut. H. Douglas was killed by a round shot, which took off his head. Another accident to a mortar is related as follows:

"A strange and almost unexampled accident occurred in one of our batteries. A 13-inch mortar, with a moderate charge and not overheated, burst on being fired and flew into two pieces, splitting up longitudinally. One of the huge masses was thrown thirty yards to the right and another a great distance to the left, and yet, wonderful to relate, though the fragments flew along the traverses and parapet, not one man was killed or wounded."

We have had but little rain for months in this section, and early wheat must suffer severely from the drought. From other sections we have more cheering news. We learn by a gentleman from Union that that section has lately been blessed with large and copious rains which have had the effect of bringing out crops astonishingly.

Concord (N. C.) Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—*Slander Suit against Hon. T. H. Benton.*—The slander suit of Birch against T. H. Benton, was decided in the Henry County Circuit Court on Friday last after a trial of four days, by the rendition of a verdict of $4000 damages for the plaintiff. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

A wag observes that he looks under the marriage head for the news of the *weak*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1855.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Owing to the large number of cases on the State Docket, only Monday and Tuesday were given to the Civil Docket, and yesterday was devoted to the trial of Sylvester Chavers, a free woman of color, for the murder of her husband, Henry Chavers, free man of color, in March last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Strange, and the defence by C. G. Wright, and Wm. B. Wright, Esqrs. About 8 o'clock P. M., after an hour's consultation, the Jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The evidence, we learn, was that the killing was with a large dirk knife, which the woman presented at her husband, accompanied with threats that she would stick him if he didn't let her alone, whilst they were playing with each other, he teasing her with affectionate toying, and was in the act of drawing her towards him for an embrace, when, as she contends, the knife entered his body, but as the State argued, she stabbed him. All this happened in the presence of another free woman, on a Sunday afternoon. The wife manifested great distress, sent for a doctor, remained by the dying and dead man until an officer came and carried her to jail, protesting that she had no idea of harming him. The case was at one time regarded as so favorable for her that she was bailed in only $500, and remained at large until Monday last, when she was surrendered by her bail and committed to jail. We suppose an effort will be made to get a new trial.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—A hasty note from a friend at Asheborough, informs us that EDWIN G. READE, Esq., of Person county, is the candidate of the American party in that Congressional District, in opposition to Mr. KERR. We learn verbally that a Convention of the American party assembled at Asheborough on Tuesday last, by which this selection of a new candidate was made.

Mr. Reade is a prominent Whig, and has often been named for political offices, including that of Governor, but was never a candidate for any, so far as we recollect.

The District is strongly Whig, being composed of the counties of Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell and Person.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, WILMINGTON.—We learn from the Herald, that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank, on Monday last, the amended charter was, after discussion, *rejected*, by a very decided majority.

This amended charter was, we believe, identical with that granted to the Cape Fear Bank, and which, unfortunately, was accepted in such hot haste. The only difference that we are aware of in the two cases is, that the present charter of the Commercial Bank has some years longer to run than the late charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

With this exception, all the strong objections which determined the action of the Commercial Bank existed in regard to the Bank of the State, which, having had ample time for deliberation, we trust will likewise reject the illiberal offer of the Legislature. The meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State will be held on the 1st Monday of July, (the regular annual meeting;) and a printed copy of the charter has been forwarded by the Bank to every stockholder.

A communication in this morning's Herald states the vote as 55 in favor of and 866 against the acceptance of the amended charter. The writer adds:

"This rejection of the amendments to the charter of this Bank, together with the withholding of subscriptions to the new Bank of Wilmington, and to the increased capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, very clearly prove the provisions and restrictions imposed in those charters, to be objectionable and unwise. If more banking capital was asked for by the people, why should their representatives attach such conditions as to defeat their wishes? Holders of money for investment are very likely to look to the probability of returns; and at such times as the present at least, are loath to place it in such property as is evidently looked upon by our law makers with especial disfavor, jealousy and suspicion."

PARTY FEELING OVER-RIDING SOUTHERN INTERESTS.—The Wilmington Herald calls attention to the fact, that its neighbor, the Wilmington Journal, has not had a word of commendation for the manly and patriotic act of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts—indeed has not even alluded to the circumstance in any way whatsoever. This course, in regard to an act more remarkable than any that has occurred for some time past, more honorable to a public functionary of that State than any we ever expected to record, more talked about than any thing except the European war, is, we fear, an evidence that the Journal cares more for its party than for the South. Gov. Gardner is a Know Nothing, was elected by the Know Nothings of Massachusetts, and a patriotic act, an act of justice to the South, by such an officer, is calculated to contradict an assertion of the Journal, and of the Clinton Congressional Convention, in regard to the new party, which, according to these veracious authorities, is hostile to the South. A true Southern man, or Southern party, might reasonably be expected to hail an act like that of Gov. Gardner. And yet the Journal, with all its professions of devotion to the South, has no word of rejoicing—does not even let its readers know that such a thing has been done. Now we do not doubt the sincerity of the Journal's friendliness to the South; we only regard it as cause of regret that its devotion to a party, (and that not a worthy party, according to our notion,) is stronger than its devotion to the South, or to the Union.

GOVERNOR GARDNER'S MESSAGE.—Since our last we have received the Message of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, refusing to remove Judge Loring from office, on the application of the Legislature, founded on his faithful administration of the Fugitive Slave law, in the celebrated Burns case in Boston.

The public voice is loud in commendation of this manly and patriotic act. It is seldom indeed that a public officer is to be found with firmness enough to stem the tide of popular feeling, especially of fanatical feeling; and therefore all honor is due to him who exhibits such virtue.

We annex that portion of the Message which is of public and not merely local importance. After discussing the expediency of an Executive removal of an officer upon a simple address of the Legislature, unaccompanied by reasons therefor, Gov. Gardner says,—

"To the allegation that Judge Loring has shocked the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty of judges is? Are they to expound the laws as made by the law-making power, or are they to construe them in accordance with popular sentiment?—When the time arrives that a Judge so violates his oath of office, as to shape his decisions according to the fluctuations of popular feeling, we become a government not of laws, but of men.

"Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the ordinary balancing of conflicting testimony, the decision of Judge Loring was erroneous, no one asserts or believes that he wilfully adjudicated wrongly and corruptly. The error, if error it be considered, was a mistake. Is a Judge then, to be removed from office, even if in the execution of that office he gives a mistaken judgment?—Such an impractical and dangerous policy would lead to a daily removing among judicial officers of our inferior courts, so often are their decisions overruled by higher tribunals.

"As to the allegation that the conduct of Judge Loring in this trial was harsh, unfeeling, and not characterized by the humanity which the maxims of our jurisprudence throw around a prisoner, and that he did not give him the benefit of the doubt which the theory of our law, as old as the law itself, grants every person arraigned, there is conflicting testimony.

"The senior counsel for Burns, perhaps as impartial a witness as the nature of the case permits, testifies that he wrote in his private journal during the trial:—"The conduct of Judge Loring has been considerate and humane;" and his present statement confirms his contemporaneous declaration. In such a conflict of testimony, let us grant Judge Loring the benefit of that doubt, which he is accused of having withheld from the individual arraigned before its tribunal, lest we ourselves do violence to the same great and sacred principle which it is alleged he lost sight of in the exercise of his judicial function.

"As to the objection that Judge Loring did not act up to the convictions of the people of Massachusetts, concerning the constitutionality of the law he was led to enforce, regard must be had to the constitution of the human mind, and the historical succession and position of events touching this enactment. Bearing in mind that the law of 1793 was repealed by implication by the act of 1850; that, accordingly, the Massachusetts statute of 1843 became inoperative; that repeated attempts to re-enact it had failed in successive legislatures; that the highest judicial tribunal, national and State, and the large majority of the jurists and statesmen of the republic, had pronounced the act constitutional; that a great political revolution had but recently swept the country, openly acknowledging it as a finality; that from commercial and other influences the county in which he exercised his judicial functions, and the people with whom he came in more immediate contact, were imbued with similar views; that the influence of the profession to which he was educated, and to which he had devoted the greater part of the ordinary life of man, naturally and universally developes a regard and even reverence for existing institutions; bearing in mind also that in the fervid excitement and unfolding of American ideas, the changes of popular sentiment that with such facility and rapidity embody themselves in statutes and laws, through the machinery of our elective bodies of legislation, must and do frequently outrun the convictions of our citizens, it would seem to be going too far to hold, in all cases, the human mind answerable whenever it fails to come up to the impressions and sentiments of the day.

"If we are so to hold, are we not digging a pitfall into which the most salutary enactments passed by the Legislature this winter may at some future time be hurled, with all who cling to their constitutionality and expediency? It can hardly be denied that such is a fair and just illustration of the tendency of this policy, for it must be remembered that five years ago the votes and voice of Massachusetts in both Houses of Congress were given to the passage of the very statute under which Judge Loring acted.

"Would it be more strange if, within a few years, alien hands should control our State government, and bring this precedent for removing those from judicial office who, in obedience to a law which has but just now received your sanction, should refuse to aid in naturalizing a foreigner in the Courts of Massachusetts?

"For these reasons, maturely considered, but hastily written, and many of which are merely glanced at without being fully developed, I am constrained to respectfully decline acceding to the Address of the two branches of the Legislature, for the removal of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

HENRY J. GARDNER."

CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD ROAD.—Rutherford, Cleveland and Lincoln have subscribed $268,900 to this work. Lincoln subscribed more than half of this sum, conditionally upon the passage of the road through Lincolnton. Gaston County makes a conditional subscription of $115,000.

A letter to the Wilmington Herald states the remarkable fact, that out of the whole amount subscribed in Lincoln, not one subscription exceeds $500—the subscriptions ranging from $50 to $500.

Capture of Baker!—The *Grapeshot*, sent in pursuit of Baker, of Bill Poole notoriety, returned this afternoon with that distinguished personage on board. C. L. J.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTIONS.—The Chicago Democrat says that the proceedings of the K. N. Grand Council of Illinois were very stormy, the Council dividing on the slavery issue. One set are anti-foreign, anti-Catholic and national on the slavery question. The other party, said to be in the majority, are anti-slavery but not opposed to foreigners who disavow temporal allegiance to the Pope. Judge Douglas is said to support the former, who it is said by the Democrat are composed chiefly of *"old hunker whigs, old hunker democrats, and old hunker fogies generally, with Judge Douglas to cement the whole if possible into one mass*, in order to revenge himself upon the foreigners, who are instinctively *opposed* to his pro-slavery principles, and who can never be got to sanction the iniquity of making slave States out of soil once consecrated to freedom."

The other party, it is also said by the same paper, is taking the lead, and has been joined already by "large numbers of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish, and they promise to swallow up Sam completely."

The N. Y. Grand Council, on the other hand, is said to have been conducted with almost entire harmony. The following is stated to be the platform adopted:

1. Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North—No South—No East—No West.
4. The United States of America as they are, one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interference in our legislation, or the administration of American laws.
6. Hostility to the assumption of the Pope, thro' the bishops, priests, and prelates of the Roman Catholic church, here, in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
7. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text book.

IN COURT.—The Know Nothings have been again brought into legal notice. In the trial of a foreigner in Prince George's County, Va., a few days ago, for the alleged murder of one Nelson, the prisoner's counsel proposed to inquire of a *venire-man*, if he was a Know Nothing. The counsel for the prosecution objected, and arguments were made on both sides. It was contended by the counsel for the prisoner that the existence of a secret oath-bound society, hostile to foreigners, was notorious. That speeches were being made all over the country calculated to excite prejudices against foreigners, &c. The same counsel produced a pamphlet, from which he read an oath, which in the comments on it, it was contended bound every member of the Order to obey the decisions of the majority of the Council, &c., &c.

It was urged in reply, that the utmost latitude of inquiries should be, whether the *venire-man* was a member of any association disqualifying him to give the prisoner a fair trial. That the inquiry into membership of any particular class or society, should not be allowed unless it was first shown by proof that the particular society did impose such inconsistent obligations. That the oath which had been produced imposed no such obligation—that, by its expressed terms, it only required the member to obey the decisions of the council, *so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the U. States or that of the State in which the member resides.*

It was also contended that the American party has no objects besides those which are published to the world in the newspapers—and that in fact they have no secrets other than those which Sons of Temperance and Odd Fellows have, to cover their interior working from the public gaze—and that any secret designs hostile to the State or to the just execution of its laws, would be incompatible with the significant provision of the oath that no member taking it shall be required to do any thing that conflicts with the Constitutions of the country.

The Judge decided that the question should not be put, and said that the law would allow counsel to go no further than such a question as this—"Do you belong to any Society or Association of individuals, which is hostile to foreigners, and which may bias your judgment in the trial of a foreigner?"—which the prisoner's counsel declined asking.

A REASONABLE HOTEL BILL.—Gov. Gen. Head, of Canada, having visited Montreal, Madame St. Julien, at whose hotel he lodged, had the conscience to charge him $1600 for three days' entertainment. The city, whose guest the Governor was, refused to pay so extravagant a bill, whereupon Madame sued the Governor himself, who would gladly pay, and be done with the suit; but the city authorities will not listen to such a thing. The Montreal Courier relates, as an apology for Madame's extortion, the story of George I, who was inordinately fleeced by a publican in an obscure Dutch village. No remonstrance could induce the sharp Boniface to relent, his sole answer being, "All very well, Meinheer, but we don't catch a King every day in these parts."

There is another good story extant, of the Emperor Napoleon (we believe it was,) who, when travelling in some obscure part of France, was charged a Louis d'or (nearly $4,) a-piece for some eggs for his breakfast. When he saw the bill he asked, "are eggs so scarce in these parts?" "No, sire," replied the landlord, "but Emperors are!"

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., in Chatham county, by Rev. A. W. Lineberry, WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, M. D., Associate Editor of the Spirit of the Age, to Miss MARY E., daughter of William Albright, Esq., of Chatham.

At Chapel Hill, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Doub, Rev. ALEXANDER D. BETTS, of Harnett, a member of the Graduating Class, to Miss MARY DAVIS, of Richmond, Va.

FAMINE PRICES.—The scarcity of provisions and the poor prospect of a large yield by the next grain crop have given prices another impulse upwards. Corn has been selling here by the wagon load this week at $1 30 per bushel, and we understand that cargoes have been sold in Wilmington, to which *we* look usually for cheap corn, at $1 20 to $1 35!

Flour was quoted at New York on Wednesday of last week at $14 per bbl., (retail) and beef at 20 to 25 cents per pound, the highest prices ever paid in that market, and double the price two years ago.

From a letter written from Illinois in 1849, the Newark Advertiser makes the following extract:

Prices of products at Rockford, March 15th:—Wheat 45 a 50c.; superfine flour 3 25 a 3 50 bbl.; corn 20 a 25c. bu; potatoes 20 a 25; oats 18 a 20; pork 2 25 a 3 cwt; beef 2 25 a 3; butter 10 a 12; honey 10 a 12; eggs 6 a 8 doz.; will soon be 5 a 6; chickens 10c. each; quails 2c. do; prairie grouse 6c. do; smoked hams 5c. lb.; venison saddles with pair of horns, 50 a 75.

We *have* known such times here in the "good old days," but it is probable that we "ne'er shall look upon their like again."

PRENTICEANA.—*From the Louisville Journal*

The Columbus Statesman, the leading Democratic organ in Ohio, is evidently in despair, but it assumes a tone of mock courage. Speaking of the condition of Locofocoism in Ohio it says: *"There is a noble vitality still left to kindle the embers of a most fiery battle."* Now just think of that. Enough Locofocoism left in Ohio to kindle embers—that is, *enough we suppose to make a Locofoco match.*

Two or three papers in the interior of Kentucky are occasionally attacking us, and a friendly correspondent asks why we do not "castigate them." The truth is, they are altogether too small. A woman once handed her crying baby to her husband, requesting him to make it hush. It continued to cry till she got out of patience, and then she called out to her husband, "I do wish you would spank that baby." "Yes," said he. He fumbled about for sometime, and at length she angrily exclaimed, "Aint you agoing to spank the baby?" "I would," he replied, "but indeed, wife, *I can't find a place big enough to spank.*"

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, President Pierce's home organ, says that the Democratic party is desirous of putting an end to all undue influence of foreign-born citizens in elections. We guess the Democratic party is a good deal too shrewd to do that. The Democratic party, if it were to do it, would be very much in the predicament of the fellow, who, wishing to saw a limb from the top of a pretty high tree, took his seat upon the limb while he performed the operation. "As soon as I had done the sawing," said he, "I heard something drap."

A cold-water calculation.—The mayor of Albany says the water rates will be diminished more than $7,000 during the next year from the effect of the prohibitory liquor law. The Albany Argus says.

"When we reflect, there is some reason to believe the mayor is right. Those who drink spirits over night are said to be thirsty in the morning, and probably imbibe water, according to the mayor's ratio of 'alf and 'alf.' Then there is a drink called by this name, 'alf and 'alf and one of the halves may be water for aught we know. Again; there are certain temperance reformers who, from a tender regard for the health and morals of their customers, add to the spirits which they sell an equal quantity of water, and even in some cases the beverage which they retail, like the mayor's water rates, is 'probably reduced more than that.' Then there is the drink known as 'grog,' of which cold water is said to be an ingredient."

Compliment to the Ladies.—Walter Savage Landor, now residing at Bath, England, in his 81st year, became acquainted with Lady Blessington at Florence, in 1825. In Madden's Life and Correspondence of that lady, just published, we find several letters of Landor's. We make the following extract from one of them. He writes to Lady B., "Cannot you teach those about you to write somewhat more purely? I am very fastidious. Three days ago, I was obliged to correct a friend of mine, a man of fashion, who so far forgot the graces, as to say, of a lady, 'I have not often been in her company.' Say 'presence;' we are in the company of men, in the presence of angels and of women."—*Transcript.*

BOUNTY LAND.—132,000 applications have been received at the Pension office.

DIED,

At his residence in this vicinity, on Monday last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. GEORGE S. HODGES, in the 65d year of his age. Mr. Hodges was a native of Princess Ann county, Virginia, was long a resident of Norfolk, but for more than eighteen years past a citizen of this town, where he had secured general respect and regard as a skilful architect, a public spirited citizen, a frank and honorable gentleman. The writer of this feeble but sincere tribute to his memory has had numerous and large transactions with him in his professional capacity, and ever found him intelligent, faithful and upright. The community has lost a useful citizen by his death. He died in the communion of the Methodist Protestant Church, with a confident hope of salvation.

In Robeson county, on Thursday last the 10th inst., Mr. ANGUS LOVE, aged about 80 years.

In Anson county, on the 16th April inst., in the 64th year of his age, Mr. HENRY WOMBLE.

In Wilmington, on Monday last, at the advanced age of 75 years, Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, May 12.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and freight for J H & J Martine, Jos L Bryan, S M Thomas, Foulkes & McRae, W S Scarbrough, J H Haughton, Rev L Shell, C C Rhodes, E D Patterson, Tillinghast & Co, J W Lett, D & W McLaurin, J H Hale & Son, R Strange.

Orrell's Line, May 16.—Str Sun, with freight for W N Tillinghast, Sullivan & Bell, B A Howell, Wilkings & Co, G Brandt, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, Womack & Johnson, Worth & Utley, B Rose, E Winslow, E J Hale & Son, J L Bryan, F Miller, A J O'Hanlon, J Minick, J W Dick.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 12.—Schr Chelsea of Bangor, Me., from Saguala Grande, bound for New York, put into this port in distress, leaking 2000 strokes an hour; with sugar and molasses. 14.—Brig Ellen Hayden fm Cardenas; Schr D L Clinch fm New London, Ct., W H Smith fm New York.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Famine prices, just now, are not peculiar to the city of New York. Not only throughout the State, but in those sections of the country, where, till now a scarcity has never been heard of, grievous complaints are making of the difficulty of procuring, on any terms even, the most common commodities of domestic consumption. Take, for example, the following:

From the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette.

The "hard times," of which we have heard and read so much, are now upon us, and no mistake. In our life we have never before lived in a community, any part of which was threatened with want. Want is now knocking at the doors of our citizens, in almost every part of the State. No poverty, or want of money, for we do not know of a single beggar,—or one who is not able to pay for what he needs, but actual want of the everyday necessaries of life, which cannot be had, for any price, because they are not in the country.

There is not, in Little Rock, a barrel of flour, a bushel of meal, or a pound of coffee or sugar, for sale. Flour would go off readily here at fifteen dollars a barrel, and corn meal at two dollars a bushel; sugar and coffee would sell for any price. There is the greatest scarcity of every article of provisions or family groceries. We do not know what our people will do. Perhaps some of our merchants, or somebody else, may fit up wagons and haul supplies from White River. We know of no other chance to live.

The State of Arkansas usually raises enough of bread and meat for home consumption; but the drought of last year cut their crops short; the emigration of this year makes the supplies, dependent on crops, still shorter. As a consequence, the country is now in almost a destitute condition in regard to the necessaries of life.

This is certainly a sorry enough picture, but it should inculcate a timely lesson, for the planters and agriculturists at the South. What is needed this coming season is, *less cotton, and more breadstuffs*. As it is now made morally certain, that the European war is to go on, indefinitely, it is not wise to anticipate the continuance of such a condition of trade in the manufacturing districts abroad, as will take from us anything like the average stock of cotton. But the war in no event will lessen the demand for flour and corn. Men must have food come what will. Planters, therefore, will probably find it to their interest, for this year at least, to plant more Corn and less Cotton. This is the advice of some of the most sensible of our Southern contemporaries, and as the matter is one in which we have all a common interest, it is to be hoped that the advice will not be undervalued.

Whenever cotton already planted makes a poor "stand," and is generally unpromising, better, by all odds, the advice is, plough it up and supply its place with more needful, and, as we believe at present, more profitable products. By such means, the Savannah Republican well suggests, we shall at least be placed beyond the reach of the most cheerless and sickening of scourges, famine, and be prepared to wait the progress of events at home and abroad with less anxiety and unpleasant forebodings. The course recommended can hardly fail in a large pecuniary profit to the planter. If every man would agree to raise one-tenth less cotton this year than usual, the result would be that the nine-tenths would net as much as a full crop—while the articles grown in place of the "tenth" would, besides the convenience and feeling of independence caused by their possession, be so much actual gain to the producer. It is sound policy at any time to diversify agricultural productions, but at times like the present it is more—it is absolutely essential to the public welfare.

So, here at the North, every man who is proprietor of a patch of land, should sow corn, wheat, or potatoes. These articles, at all times, are sure to find a ready and profitable market on the seaboard. They yield the farmer the very best returns for the capital invested. The grazing interests of the Great West, too, ought to widen the field of production,—the consumption here now is more than keeping pace with their present ability to meet it. For aught that we can perceive to the contrary, the same disproportion between demand and supply is likely to continue,—ensuring good prices, and a reliable market always. As for flour and breadstuffs generally, opinions differ as to whether there is really a scarcity in the country or not. Speculation and combination have something undoubtedly to do with keeping back supplies from the seaboard, in order to keep prices up to their present high mark,—but there is reason to believe that there is not more than just enough of flour in the country to meet our wants, until we gather the next harvest. Should the weather be favorable for six weeks or two months to come, we flatter ourselves that, in a few months time, we shall be in a great degree independent of the speculators, and witness a reduction of prices down to something like a reasonable living standard.

N. Y. Express.

The weather continues warm and dry. The crops are suffering very materially for want of rain. The truckers inform us that their stocks of vegetables, have been cut off three fourths. The yields of Peas, Strawberries, and early vegetables of every description have been almost entirely destroyed, and if the drought continues a few days longer, must be entirely destroyed. We learn from gentlemen, that the Wheat crops in the North Eastern section of North Carolina, and on James River are seriously injured. It is so dry that the corn that was planted late, still remains in the ground, without any appearance of germinating, and the growing corn crops are sickly and unpromising. It has been remarked by experienced farmers, that they have never witnessed such an early and protracted drought.

Norfolk Beacon.

The Drought in Mississippi.—It has been four weeks since a rain has fallen in this region. The consequence is, that crops of corn, cotton and oats, are very unpromising. Unless it rains in a very short time, it will be impossible to get stands of cotton; and corn already drooping, will wither and die. This article is selling here from a dollar to a dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and is scarcely to be had at any price. Planters who would otherwise spare small quantities to those who are needing it, are afraid to do so in view of the threatened failure of the growing crop. We are apprehensive that a season of unparalleled distress is before us.—*Jackson Mississip. May 4.*

Pugilism in a Church—Serious Accident to the Minister.—Rev. Mr. Hodges' colored church in South Sixth street, Williamsburg, has long been notorious for proceedings by persons who meet there, which are not at all in keeping with those who profess to be Christians. On Sunday night last a colored woman known as Crazy Kate—who has been in the habit of performing all sorts of antics, under the pretence that she was moved by the spirits,—made an attack upon one of the congregation; Rev. Mr. Hodges descended from the pulpit and interfered, when Crazy Kate pushed him over the bench with such force as to break one of his legs. Kate was knocked down by one of the by-standers, and the meeting broke up in a disturbance. Yesterday Kate and another woman were arrested and held to bail to appear for trial.—*N. Y. Express.*

CIVIL COURAGE.

The courage to do right, while all the influences and trammels of a powerful party organization are holding out inducements to a contrary course, may be regarded as a nobler example of true manhood than the most daring act of bravery in battle. When we compare the courageous conduct of Judge Loring, while acting as United States Commissioner in the case of Burns, with that of Governor Gardner in refusing to accede to the request of so large a majority of the Legislature to remove the Commissioner from his State office of Judge of Probate, we are at a loss to decide which is most worthy of the meed of praise. The one, amid the threats and clamors of an infuriated populace, dared to uphold the supremacy of a national law; the other selected by the triumphant party of which that populace formed the centre and motive principle as the head of that State Government, has boldly ventured to sustain the dignity and honor of his State by disregarding the behests of those who would put them in jeopardy, for the momentary gratification of an excited feeling. These two cases of moral courage are unequalled by any other which occurs to us in the history of our Government. They surpass that of Judge Chase in the trial and sentence of Callender, at Richmond; for, though somewhat similar in its circumstances to those which surrounded Judge Loring, and though the feeling was deep and apparently menacing, the danger to Judge Chase was not as great as his friends alleged, and the character of the excited crowd which filled the hall at Richmond forbad the idea of personal violence; still the scene was enough to try the Judge's nerves, but he executed his sacred office with a stern defiance of the popular feeling—which, young as we were, we fully partook of—in a manner which, we well remember, commanded the admiration of many who most condemned its exercise.

The only instance of moral courage that we know of, in the history of our country, which can justly be compared with the heroism of the two individuals in question is also a Boston case—that of John Adams, who, though a leading and most ardent member of the popular party undertook to defend Captain Preston and his soldiers when indicted for firing upon the citizens of Boston Against the advice of his friends, and at the hazard of losing all favor with the revolutionary party, he boldly stepped forward and gave the British soldiers the benefit of his professional services to screen them from the vengeance of an enraged people. It is well known that, so far from lessening his influence with the people whose heated passions he thus defied, the bold honesty with which he defended what he believed to be an act of pure self-defence won for him a higher degree of favor than ever. And so will it be with Governor Gardner and Judge Loring. When the excitement of the moment shall have passed away, and calm reflection shall have once more recovered its home in the minds of the men of Massachusetts, these names will be honored by them as illustrations of honest devotion to truth, justice, and duty.—*Nat. Int.*

THE REIGN OF UNREASON.

Fanaticism is in full swing in Massachusetts. While Webster lived South Carolina nullification was held in very little esteem in the Bay State; indeed, was thought to be little if any thing short of black treason. Since his lamented death, however, it has grown so much in favor as to be actually set up for imitation in the Legislature. The Senate of the State passed to a third reading on Monday, by a large majority of votes, a bill to prevent the execution in that Commonwealth of an act of Congress—the fugitive slave law—an act which the Constitution may be said to enjoin on the Government. Alas, for the Constitution, when fanatics at both ends are tugging at its heartstrings! The bill is with ironical ingenuity entitled "a bill to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The Boston Courier says that this reprehensible measure "will probably pass the House of Representatives, and those who regret that Massachusetts is thus placed in opposition to the laws of the Congress of the United States have no hope except in the action of the Governor, and his veto would be likely to be futile in this instance, even if he should have the will and the courage to interpose it. The bill is in itself an extreme assertion of the doctrine of State Rights—of what Federalists would call the fallacy of State Sovereignty. It does no violence to the famous resolutions of '98,' it conforms to the nullifying action of South Carolina and Georgia upon later occasions; but is opposed to the whole principle of Massachusetts legislation for forty years, and merely carries out and renders true the frequent taunt of Democrats that 'Massachusetts is the South Carolina of the North.'"

Other Massachusetts journals are equally decided in deprecating this proposition to array the State against the Federal authority. The Boston Journal says: "The people of Massachusetts have condemned in the strongest terms the nullification movements of South Carolina. We do not believe they are now prepared to approve the principles by which the nullifiers were guided, and to place themselves side by side with the fire-eaters of the present day in their hostile attitude towards the General Government."—*Nat. Int.*

Presidential Nominations.—We hope that we may, without offence to any of our cotemporaries, suggest a doubt of the good taste of the burlesque nominations for the Presidency by which our public journals seek to amuse their readers, and at the same time mark their contempt for the individuals named for the Chief Magistracy. It is certainly an odd way of making a contemptible man ridiculous to announce him as worthy of being put up for the highest office in the nation—a respect for which, indeed, should shield it from being thus trailed in the dirt. We are moved to these remarks by seeing in the Union (copied from some other paper) the following article, which is only a sample of many such in circulation:

"*A Presidential Team.*—The party that rallies on the Poole platform have made the following nominations for the Presidency:

For President,
Gen. JOSEPH HISS, of Massachusetts.
For Vice President,
Mrs. PATTERSON, of Boston."

Followed by a coarse allusion to the woman thus introduced.—*Nat. Int.*

The Oswego Journal states that the steamers bound up Lake Ontario, have been literally packed with passengers for the far west; and that over a thousand persons were carried through by way of that port, last week, for that destination.

Railroad Tunnel between Dover and Calais.—It has been proposed to build a railroad tunnel under the English channel, between Dover and Calais, so as to establish a permanent communication between France and England. Several projects have been proposed; among them that of Dr. Payerne, who offers to perform the work, if supplied with 140 submarine boats, 1500 sailors and workmen, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and 240,000,000 francs. By means of such a tunnel the channel might be crossed in thirty-three minutes.

The Crops.—From all quarters of the North and West and the Middle States the accounts of the growing crops are full of promise. If the season should continue as favorable as it has been hitherto, a much larger aggregate of breadstuffs will be raised this year in the country at large than was ever known before. The mouths of the croakers will be stopped with abundance, and prices will come down—down—down. We say this will and must be so, provided the season shall continue as favorable as it has been hitherto.—*Jour. Commerce.*

Three thousand miles of Railroading.—Within 10 days and nights past, one of the Editors of this Journal (J. B.) has been railroading 3,000 miles and over, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Upper Canada,—among and over the prairies, and amid the hills and valleys, from this city to St. Louis on the Mississippi, and to Cairo at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio.

In this flying "trip" he has had some opportunity to see, and many to make inquiries about the crops. The farmers everywhere seem to have been making extraordinary efforts to raise wheat, and they are now planting their corn. The wheat up about everywhere, as seen, looks well, and promises well, and the reports on all sides were fair and good. If the season continues as prosperously as it has now begun,—we have every reason to hope for an abundance in the autumn.

The public granaries in Dunkirk, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis look as if they had enough to feed a good portion of the world,—but flour and beef are as dear, in proportion, throughout the West, as here.—*N. Y. Express.*

No Rain for more than four Months.—We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 5th instant:

"The Christian Advocate of this morning says it is now four months and four days since we have had rain in this city, though we have had slight showers in that time, which did very little good. This certainly is a long time to do without rain. The principal suffering here results from the injury to gardens, and the want of good water for the ordinary purposes of life. Our cisterns are now nearly all exhausted, and even water for drinking is becoming scarce. For most other uses our citizens have to resort to wells, which furnish water more or less brackish, but which answers for washing and other purposes. When we are again to have rain passes all our power of conjecture. We have had to pay exorbitant prices for nearly all the necessaries of life, and now, to add to the burdens which have fallen so heavily on the poorer classes, they are having to buy even water, at a price that renders the strictest economy in the use of it absolutely necessary.

Robberies by Chloroform.—A Dunkirk barber has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for robbing a man of fourteen hundred dollars while under the influence of chloroform, which the accused had administered. The penalty is a severe one, but not more so than the nature of the offence demands. Robberies by the aid of chloroform are becoming of almost daily occurrence, and unless courts and juries take care to visit with severe punishment offenders who resort to the use of this subtle agency, special legislation will soon be required to meet such cases. There is a progress in crime as well as in every thing else, and the employment of chloroform as an accomplice in robbery is one of its latest refinements.

New York Times.

A Cure for Hard Times.—If the people were to attend less to politics and more to useful labor they would have a greater abundance of food, and at cheaper prices. Nearly all the popular movements of the day have reference to party politics and the elevation of some favored individual to office, where he can draw a good salary from the public without work. Were as much zeal displayed in spreading useful information among farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, there would be a much more profitable investment of labor, much more prosperity, and a greater degree of liberality and enlightenment among the people. If somebody would start a National Convention for the purpose of setting idlers to work, instead of creating unless public offices to withdraw them from labor, there would be greater abundance of food for next year, and laboring people would not be driven to the brink of starvation, as they now are.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Eclipse.—The St. Louis Republican states that many persons visited that city under an impression that the eclipse of the moon was to be seen only in that place; the disappointment was great. It adds that a gentleman from Illinois, who visited St. Louis expressly to see it, pronounced the whole thing a humbug, got up by the St. Louis editors to deceive an unsuspecting public.

India Rubber Cotton Floats.—An experiment was yesterday made at the foot of Wall street, with the new "cotton float," (designed for carrying cotton from the interior to the seaboard, in shallow streams,) invented by Mr. Griffith, of Mobile, and of which we have already spoken. It appeared to be in every respect successful. We learn from Mr. Griffith that he is now having some of these floats manufactured at the Union India Rubber Works in this city, with which he will start South this week, and test them speedily. If they answer the purpose of getting down cotton in low water, the whole crop can be got to market this summer. The receipts of cotton at all the ports are said to be very near 300,000 bales short of last year, it having been kept back by the low state of the rivers. It is claimed that at the price of freights which has been paid for cotton from Columbus and Aberdeen, one trip with the floats would pay for themselves, and the expense of taking them down. They will cost about $1250 each, together with a good gum elastic covering for the top of the cotton.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Charleston Courier, May 10.

The Last of Twenty Thousand.—We were shown, yesterday, a twenty dollar note of the Bank of Charleston, on which was the following endorsement:—

"The last of a fortune, which my friend left—$20,000."

The brief inscription is suggestive of comments and reflections, and might serve as the text for "a short patent sermon," to one who was in the moralizing mood. The mournful and melancholy bard of "Night Thoughts," has well observed

"We take no note of time but by its loss;"

and the remark may be applied in many cases to money, which is, according to Franklin, a synonym of time. What sad eipsodes of life are connected in many instances, with the transfer of a bank-note, and how rich a volume could soon be compiled were every note or bill to carry on it a tale of the occasion and the motives that impelled the last possessor to pay it out. The circulating medium would thus become a circulating library, and every leaf and page would be stored with its messages and lessons of eventful interest and significance.

A COLD PUN.

A certain wit declared of late
That every acting magistrate
Was water in a freezing state.
——That is, Just-ice.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

By way of Washington we have a rumor that the Government is cognizant of another projected fillibustering expedition in course of organization in this city. Peru is represented as the destination of the party, the design being the overthrow of the present Government of that Republic and the restoration of General Echinique. If such a project is on foot it has been managed with great prudence, for not even an inkling of it appears to have been entertained here, although Gen. Echinique has been for some time past residing in our midst. The United States District Attorney's office will soon develop the truth or falsity of the rumor. The conflicting interests at work in Peru, as represented by the intelligence per Illinois, certainly gives a fine field for fillibustering operations, and as the enterprise has the charm of novelty about it, plenty of disappointed Cuban recruits I doubt not would be found ready to join it.

The steamship "Eriesson" has been again trying her capabilities about our harbor, apparently much to the satisfaction of her owners. Economy in fuel has been aimed at in the construction of her boilers, and, as her trial trips have demonstrated that a speed of eleven knots an hour can be got out of a consumption of about twenty-five tons of coal a day, they have apparently succeeded to a marvel, as the Collins line steamers use more than three times this quantity of coal every twenty-four hours. The Eriesson is to go to Europe in search of a charter for the Crimea.

The foreign trade of this port still exhibits the same depression that has characterized it ever since last fall, the total imports of the past week amounting to $1,935,201 against $2,928,284 during the corresponding week of 1854. Our exports, although partaking of the falling off, have not by any means been in the same proportion hitherto; but last week forms an exception, the shipments only amounting to $1,185,864 again $2,010,150 for the same week last year. The usually heavy exports for the fall trade may soon be looked for, and will doubtless somewhat lessen the disparity at present existing in the custom-house returns.

The Collins Mail steamer Atlantic, Captain West, left at two o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, with 235 passengers, and $1,894,406 in specie. Among the passengers are ex-president Fillmore, and five members of Congress, viz., Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Pringle, Flagler, and Morgan of New York. This will be Mr. Fillmore's first visit to Europe, and should he arrive there before the departure of Mr. Van Buren, there will be in the old world the only ex-presidents who have visited England after their term of service had expired. Mr. Van Buren has been very cordially received throughout his European tour, and Mr. Fillmore will doubtless meet with an equally respectful and gratifying reception, to which he is entitled by his eminence as a statesman, and by his estimable personal character, and agreeable manners. He will be recognised abroad as a worthy representative of our country.

BOSTON, May 15.

Great foot Race.—The great foot race between John Grindell, of New York, and John M. Stetson, took place this afternoon in the Cambridge Trotting Park. There were 15,000 people present and there was more excitement than ever before on this course. Distance ten miles. Race for $500. They day was fine. Grindell appeared at 4 o'clock; Stetson 15 minutes later. At 4½ o'clock they started. The time was as follows: First mile—5;13; parties abreast. Second mile—5;37; Grindell one pace in advance; both looking finely. Bets run high for Stetson. Third mile—5;51; running nearly alike; Grindell a few feet in advance. Fourth mile—5;42; Stetson leads Grindell for a moment at the stand Grindell recovers and passes on the first quarter. Fifth mile—5;53; Grindell ahead a few yards; Sixth mile—5;39; Grindell coming in twenty seconds in advance; Stetson losing ground; Grindell running freely. Seventh mile—5;43; Grindell gaining over 100 yards; Stetson stopping to divest himself of shirt. Eighth mile—5;55; Stetson being 30 seconds later. Ninth mile—6 minutes; Stetson being 30 seconds later. Intense excitement. Tenth mile—5;49; Grindell coming in finely; Stetson 51 seconds behind. Grindell made a speech before Stetson's arrival.

Ex-President Fillmore.—The Louisiana Minerva, of the 15th inst., thus speaks of the "model President:"

"No one stands higher in our opinion as a statesman or enjoys a greater share of the affections of the people of Old Lafeurche than Millard Fillmore, whose administration occupies one of the brightest pages of the history of our country. We have no hesitation in asserting that Mr. Fillmore is this day the first choice of Louisiana for the Presidency; and his nomination for that high office would cause to be rallied around him some of the most eminent and wisest of our statesmen of both political parties."

Mr. Fillmore was on a visit to Montpelier, Vermont, a few days since, where, on his entering the town, he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes of people.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Fillmore sailed for Europe in the steamer Atlantic.

Presidential Candidates.—The Concord (N. H.) Statesmen thus describes the leading Democratic aspirants for the Presidency:

"Mr. Buchanan is too penurious, and besides cut his own throat by signing the Ostend document. Gen. Cass has reached a garrulous old age. If in the Presidential chair *his messages would probably make from fifty to seventy-five columns* solid brevier. Douglas, besides his Nebraska infamy, carries a sort of sailor boarding house odor about him caused by liquor and cigar smoke."

"I Love to Steal."—An amusing incident occurred in one of our down-east churches some years ago. The clergyman gave out on a pleasant Sabbath afternoon in July—

"I love to steal awhile away
From every cumb'ring care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer."

The regular chorister being absent the duty devolved upon the good old deacon M., who commenced—

"I love to steal——!"

and then backed down. Raising his voice to a still higher pitch, he sung—

"I love to steal——!"

but, as before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch; so, deploring that he had not his "pitch tuner," determined to succeed, if he died in the attempt.

By this time all the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, while the faces of the young ones were all in a broad grin. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out—

"I love to steal——!"

This effort was too much. While every one but the godly and eccentric parson was laughing, he arose, and with the utmost coolness, said—

"Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray!"

It's needless to say that few of that congregation heard the prayer.

AMAZONIAN MARRIAGE.

The renowned Lucy Stone, the chief of the new order of Amazons, styled Bloomers, has struck her flag to one of the weaker sex, and assumed the galling bonds of matrimony. Henry B. Blackwell is the happy man who has achieved an exploit equal to that, by which it was said Hannibal surmounted the stubborn Alps. It is due, however, to the indomitable Lucy, to say that she died game, and that before Mr. Blackwell could obtain his prize, he had to sign articles just as tight as those tendered to the Russians by the allies in the Vienna Conference. In other words he had to dismantle his Sevastopol, surrender his fleet and declare the entire freedom of the sea of matrimony. On our first page will be found the protocol of the high contracting parties.

This is certainly an extraordinary compact, so far as the legal stipulations are concerned. As to that concerning the separate rights of the wife, in regard to her own property, we, in Louisiana, can have but little to say. Such rights are secured here by our law, and our experience is that they are the source of much mischief. More domestic quarrels and contentions can be traced to this feature of our law than to any other source.

The truth is, the influence of woman is always strongest where her dependence upon man is greatest, and the old Common Law has no better provision than that which merges the woman's civil entity in that of the husband, and transfers to him all the care and responsibility of the management of the estate of both parties. Where this law exists, domestic harmony and happiness will be found in the highest perfection, and the word *home* will be dearest to the heart. There can be no family where there is no head or chief, any more than there can be a kingdom with two kings.

But we are quite too serious for the occasion.

Lucy Stone and her partner agree whenever there is a matrimonal quarrel, to call in a third party, as arbitrator. We should like to know what man of sense would ever act as arbitrator in a quarrel between husband and wife? We have never heard of such an interference, that it did not result to the serious damage of the arbitrator. Jupiter! what a bold man he must be, who should undertake to say that the determined Miss Lucy Stone had not the right to kick her worse half, Henry B——, out of the door, for spitting tobacco-juice on her floor? 'Od's, broom sticks and frying pans! what a larruping he would get.

N. O. Delta.

The Duel between Cumming and McDuffie.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives an account of the duel between these distinguished men; and mentions the circumstance heretofore unpublished, that a reconciliation took place between them:—

They first fought in 'Sister's Ferry,' in Georgia, where McDuffie was shot in the hip, and afterwards met on the North Carolina line, where they adjourned without fighting, on account of a misunderstanding between the seconds. The third and last time they met at Cambellton, on the Savannah river, where McDuffie was shot in the small of his back and had his left arm broken leaving him in a wretched state of infirmity, which kept him a lingering invalid all the rest of his days. Some time afterwards they were in Augusta, Ga., at the same time, when McDuffie's intense sufferings were about to be relieved by the dying out of life's flickering lamp, and where he had gone to die. Through the instrumentality of John Bones, Esq., Cumming was induced to visit McDuffie, who was in Bones' house. He told him of McDuffie's presence within it, and of his situation, and frankly said to him, "Go up by yourself and be reconciled. I know that you harbor no malice and that he has no single feeling of hostility towards you in his bosom." The suggestion was as frankly adopted and acted upon. The parties met as if they never had been enemies. Cumming sat an hour with his prostrate rival, left him with the most amicable interchange of feeling, and the tear was in his eye, as he said to Bones on his departure: "What would I not do or give to relieve him from his cruel suffering"! It was one which his own hand had inflicted, and he bitterly regretted the shot."

First Steamboat.—The Norfolk Beacon publishes the following peice of information:

The first steamboat ever propelled by steam was in 1786, on the Potomac River at Shephardston. James Rumsey was the inventor, George Washington was a passenger on her trial trip. She was propelled at the rate of four or five miles an hour against the current. [Doubtful.]

Southerners going to Europe.—A New York paper says:

"The southern steamers are bringing more passengers to this port, at present, than were ever known before so early in the season. The Florida, from Savannah, on Saturday, had 115, and the Southerner, from Charleston, 120. Many of these are families, coming to take passage to Europe, travel to which this coming summer promises to be very extensive from this country."

BONNETS.—The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph, which it may be hoped will have some effect on the present ridiculous fashion of wearing bonnets:

"In regard to the much-mooted question as to whether a bonnet should be worn on the head or off it, it may not be amiss to take advantage of the actual presence of her Imperial Majesty, who is said to have introduced this popular feminine eccentricity, to place on record that, although the bonnet of the Empress Eugenie displays fully her face and hair, it does not convey to the beholder the idea of its being likely to fall from the head behind, but rather seems to cling to and support the hair in that position. This gives a lightness and grace of carriage to the head totally distinct from that boldness and barefaceduess which have characterized the English adoption of the French Imperial fashion."

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, publishes what he calls the abridged gospel of Know Nothingism as follows: "Foreigners and Roman Catholics may all ride in the chariot of American Freedom. But Americans must drive."

Shadding in the Delaware.—A shad fisherman sends a line to the Philadelphia Inquirer complaining that "the stembotes that trafick in the delawer spile the shaddin bisnes, with there splashin and runin in shoar." Our piscatory friend remonstrates against this, and takes the indisputable position that "shaddin were invented afore stembotes."

Execution of a Bull Dog!—A German girl yesterday complained to Justice Connell, that three weeks ago she was bitten by a bull-dog, and feared that unless the animal was killed she would be attacked with hydrophobia. She identified the dog on its being brought into Court, and the magistrate, to quiet her fears, ordered its head chopped off—which was done by a policeman.

N. Y. Express.

Scarcity of Flour.—The Fincastle (Virginia) Whig says: "This article is becoming very scarce. We have a population of over one thousand to feed, and yet there in not at this time a pound of flour for sale in the town."

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer.

GRAHAM, Alamance Co., N. C. May 17.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Dear Sirs:—We have dry hot weather; the streets and roads are dusty almost to suffocation. I have just returned from a visit in the surrounding country. The prospects of the farmers are discouraging. Wheat on the uplands presents a very poor appearance, though in the bottom lands and rich land in general the prospect is pretty fair. Oats will make nothing unless it rains in a few days. Corn is small, but there is a good stand, and the land in good condition for cultivation. Gardens and meadows are suffering for want of rain. Breadstuffs are scarce and prices high; corn is selling at the crib at $1 per bushel, and some are asking $1 25. Flour is worth from $9 to $10 per barrel, the highest price ever known in this section of the State.

A District Convention was held in this place on last Monday, (in open day,) at which the gates were in attendance from all the counties in the District. Edwin G. Reade of Person was unanimously nominated as the American Candidate for Congress in the fifth Congressional District, in opposition to the Hon. John Kerr. Of Mr. Reade it is unnecessary to speak. He requires no eulogy from any one. He is appreciated by all who have the pleasure to know him, and will make an able champion in the cause of American principles.

A few words in regard to Rufus H. Faucette and Dr. Duvall, whose names I have just seen mentioned in the last Observer.

Faucette, I presume, is a young man who was raised in this County, and well known to this community. The Duvall referred to is, I presume, an arrant scoundrel, (a foreigner,) who hails from New York city or Brooklyn. I have seen several of his books or pamphlets in which he proffers to give instructions to persons who will pay him certain sums of money, by which they can find treasure in abundance, and obtain whatever they may wish; also, instructions how persons may obtain the love of those they desire, &c., &c. The whole of it is a vile, indecent and obscene affair, which no decent person can read without a blush. It was supposed that the notorious Hester had a large amount of money, and it was in perfect keeping with Faucette's general character to attempt to get hold of it.

Extract from the Catalogue of the University of North Carolina, for 1855.

Board of Examiners for 1855.—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Gen. John G. Bynum, Robert B. Gilliam, Esq., Calvin Graves, Esq., Lewis Thompson, Esq.

Addresses will be delivered during the next commencement week: Before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, by George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington. Before the Alumni Association, by Wm. J. Bingham, Esq., of Orange county. Before the Historical Society by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D., of Columbia, S. C., will preach the Sermon before the Graduating Class.

Locusts.—We noticed recently, in one or two of our exchange papers in this State, that the seven-year locusts, as they are called, had begun to make their appearance in different localities, and this morning (Monday) a friend brought one into our office, and stated that they had appeared in great numbers on our Town Commons. The friend called our attention to some marks upon the wings, which very clearly resemble the letters N and W. Superstitutious persons who are ever on the alert for something to aid their imaginations in drawing pictures of future events, may be somewhat bothered in determining the signification of these letters. The hopeful can read in it No War; while those who are prone to look at the dark side of things, may interpret it to mean National War.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Too Bad!—The Washington Union has had its feelings badly wounded, in consequence of Gov. Gardner's refusal to remove Judge Loring. On the eve of the Virginia election, the Union would not for the world, have had Judge Loring kept in his place,—especially by a K. N. Governor,—for executing a provision of the Federal Constitution. The "organ" is certainly entitled to the sympathies of the Humane Society. Its suffering are intolerable.—*N. Y. Express.*

Southern Railroads.—It appears by the report to the officers of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which is two hundred and eighty-six and three-quarter miles in length, that it is expected to be ready for business through the whole route by next November. The entire cost of the road is estimated at $4,940,863, or $15,228 per mile, for road construction, and $17,228 per mile for construction and equipment. The Charleston papers are also urging the construction of a seaboard route from Charleston to Savannah, by which one hundred and nine miles will be gained compared with the present route of travel from Southwest Georgia and Florida, &c.

"Speaking of snuff," said Mrs. Partington, smiling as she stood admiring a small pot of the pungent powder, delicately scented, that Col. Rhoades had sent to her with a letter sweeter in its profusion of compliments than the gift it conveyed—she stooped down and closed her eyes, inhaling the delightful aroma that arose from the jar. "Speaking of snuff," said she, laying her hand tenderly on the brown cover of the jar as if it were a sensuous thing and she was fearful of hurting it, "such as this can never be dilatory to health. The flavor is beautiful as the balm of a thousand flowers. Talk of the injurious tenderness of snuff, indeed! I say it has the effect to extenuate life, for there was old Mrs. Aims, who took snuff all her life, lived till she was nearly a centurion, and then at ninety-seven had her days shortened by leaving off taking it. I don't think there is anything harmonious in it, and many a poor creatur with a guitar in his head has been cured by it. There's Mrs. Dorner's"—— She was here brought to a dead stop by an exclamation from Ike, who had been quietly trying the effect of snuff upon the cat, who was calmly sleeping by the stove, and had found it was unsafe to administer, unless the feline claws were first secured.

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THERE will be a public Examination of the Students of this Institution, on Friday 25th inst. Declamation at candle light. Parents, guardians and the public generally are invited to attend.

May 14, 1855. 1-2t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, about the last of April, three MULES. One was a large 3 year old mouse colored Mare mule, with black stripes down all her legs, and down her back; shows marks of wagon gear. The other two are dark bay horse Mules, one of large size, the other ordinary size, both three years old this Spring, both somewhat marked with gear; the large horse mule in better order than either of the others. They were seen on the 3d inst. on the river road to Fayetteville, near Jas. Wright's. They are Kentucky mules, bought in Fayetteville last Fall.

A reasonable reward and expenses will be paid for their delivery in Fayetteville to J. & T. Waddill, or to Jos. L. Bryan, 15 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. Or any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

JOS. L. BRYAN

Cumberland County, May 14. 1-2tpd

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1855.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal closed its Spring Term on Saturday.

The verdict of wilful murder rendered against Sylvester Chavers was set aside, a new jury empanelled on a charge of manslaughter, to which he pleaded guilty, whereupon Judge Bailey sentenced her to be branded, and the punishment was duly inflicted and the prisoner discharged.

Thursday and a part of Friday were occupied in the trial of Jacob Johnson for the murder of Jacob Stewart. For the State, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. was associated with Mr. Solicitor Strange. For the Prisoner, Col. J. W. Cameron and Messrs. R. Fuller, M. J. McDuffie and J. A. Spears. The Jury, after several hours' consultation, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Motions were subsequently made for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, but were both overruled by the Court, whereupon sentence of death having been pronounced, the prisoner's counsel appealed to the Supreme Court. The execution of the sentence is of course suspended.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon that James B. Shepard, Esq. of Raleigh, will be the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Wake District; and the Wilmington Herald learns that William K. Lane, Esq. of Wayne, is to be the K. N. Candidate in opposition to Col. Thos. Ruffin, in the Newbern District.

Both these gentlemen are, or were until lately, Simon-pure-wool Locofocos. The former is pretty well known as the author of a certain notable financial scheme "for the relief of the people;" the latter, we used to hear, was not far from a Know Nothing in earnest, and is the man to whom, when he *boasted* that his father had expended but $14 on his education, Mr. Stanly replied, that the old gentleman had been sadly cheated!

We hope these rumors are merely rumors. For whilst we should be not a little pleased at the defeat of the Locofoco candidates in their strongholds, the Wake and Wayne Districts, we must confess that a victory under *such* leaders would not be worth the trouble of a fight.

Since the above was in type we learn that a K. N. Convention at Louisburg has actually nominated Jas. B. Shepard, Esq. for Congress in that District; and that the Locofoco Convention in the District has nominated L. O'B. Branch, Esq.

David Reid, Esq., of Duplin county, has, we learn, been nominated by the American party as their candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to the Hon. Warren Winslow, the Locofoco candidate.

Col. Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, has been nominated by the same party as their candidate in the 1st District, in opposition to Dr. Shaw, the late Locofoco member.

The Convention which nominated Mr. Reade in the 5th District was held at Graham, and not at Asheborough, as we stated incorrectly in our last.

Messrs. Kerr and Reade met at Roxborough, Person county, on Tuesday last; and Messrs. Craige and Jas. A. Caldwell, at Charlotte on the next day. Mr. Caldwell declared himself a candidate. He stated that he was not the Know Nothing candidate, but was "a Whig of the old school, a Henry Clay Whig, and expected to be supported by that party."

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The canvass in this district has commenced in earnest, and the indications are that it will be the most excited canvass known in this section for many years. The Locofocos held their first meeting on Wednesday night last, and listened to speeches from Messrs. W. McL. McKay, W. S. Devane, and Hon. Warren Winslow. We were not present, but learn that the Know Nothings suffered *some.* The latter party followed suit on Friday night, and everybody being anxious "to see Sam" of course every body was at the meeting. David Reid, Esq. of Duplin, addressed the meeting in advance of the organization. He urged that secrecy was no more an objection to the Know Nothings than it should be to Free Masons, Odd Fellows, or Sons of Temperance, each of whom he eulogized in turn. He then took up the leading object of the Association, "Americans shall rule America," and spoke with much severity of the appointment of foreigners, Soule, Belmont, and the rest, as representatives of this country at foreign Courts, of the election riots at the North, &c. &c. He opposed the selection of Roman Catholics for office, and read the Jesuit's oath to show that that religion was incompatible with the safety of any government. He indignantly repelled the charge of abolitionism against the order at the North, and declared that though a few of its members might be tainted with freesoilism, yet the order would put down them and all others who dared to harbour a thought against the perpetuity of our glorious Union. He repelled the charge that it was a Whig concern, stating that everybody knew him to be an earnest and unflinching advocate of Democratic principles &c. &c.

After Mr. Reid concluded a number of gentlemen were called on for speeches, and quite a row ensued, the meeting adjourning with cheers, groans, hisses, &c., first for one and then for the other candidate.

So much for the speeches. As to the candidates it is unnecessary for us to speak. Both are very well known throughout this District. Both are Locofocos of a class with which we can have no sympathy. Our only wish is that both could be beaten, and that some sound and reliable man might be elected to represent this District.

RAIN.—Vegetation has been greatly refreshed in this part of the State by the moderate rain of Thursday night last. If it extended to other parts of the State, its benefit is incalculable. The Wilmington Herald gratefully acknowledges refreshing showers there.

IMPORTING FOOD.—It has for several years been a crying shame that North Carolina, which is emphatically an agricultural State, has been annually indebted to other States for food for her people and her cattle. It was bad enough that she had to get from the North every farming or household implement, from the plough down to the broom; that with boundless forests of her own, she imported even the simplest wooden implements, made at the North where wood is scarce and dear. But when she took to importing bread and meat, and hay to feed her famishing cattle and horses, her people ought to have seen that such a course would necessarily lead to trouble—that it must result in pecuniary embarrassment. And so it has. Nearly every part of the State, and every interest in the State, is now bitterly realizing the pressure, resulting manifestly from the excess of importations of foreign and northern goods and produce.

But at present North Carolina is not singular in its deficiency of food. And the sources from which our wants have heretofore been supplied, are themselves exhausted, or so nearly so that they cannot sell to us except at ruinous prices. Baltimore, by means of its rail road connection with the West, has sometimes supplied us with corn. But now the article is worth there $1 08 by wholesale, and could not be delivered here at less than $1 30 at the least. New Orleans, too, the great depot for the supposed boundless supplies of Western grain, has occasionally supplied North Carolina. But in New Orleans corn is worth $1 23. Of course nothing but starvation can justify an attempt to bring it thence at that price.

To all appearance we shall have to get corn, in this part of the State, from some foreign quarter. But what quarter? is the question. It is worth from wagons $1 30 a bushel, and retails at $1 50. There are yet four months to come before any of the new crop can be fit for use. The supply from the country cannot be adequate, unless we are greatly deceived, not only by statements from thence but by the small quantity which such high prices tempt to come in. Where is it to come from? And what price will it reach? These are serious questions, at a time like this, when money is as scarce as corn. There is and must be great suffering among the poor.

We are not disposed to produce any unnecessary alarm. In any evil effects of such alarm we must suffer along with others. But we desire to direct attention especially to the subject, in the hope that it will be the means of drawing this way any surplus grain that may be in the upper part of the State. If there be such a surplus within 150 or 200 miles, surely the present price is high enough to tempt its owners to send it forward.

One purpose we have in view, is again to urge upon our readers the necessity of giving more attention than of late years, to agriculture. Let those who have land, cultivate it, at least to the extent of their own wants. The present deficiency is the result of a diversion of agricultural labor to merchandize, to naval stores, and to other consuming, instead of producing occupations.

Another idea may do some good. We heard incidentally from a merchant of this town a few days ago, that one of his customers in an adjoining county has a crib of several hundred bushels of corn, more than he wants for his own use, which he will not send to market because he knows it will be needed by his neighbors. He thinks it probable that he will never realize fifty dollars for the whole of it. In other words, he means to let his neighbors have it, on credit or gratuitously, rather than sell it at the present enormous price, and then see them suffering for the want of it. We occasionally hear of such acts of benevolence, and they show that the world is not all given over to selfishness and avarice.

RIDING BOTH SIDES OF THE SAPLING.—The present Governor of Alabama, Winston, is said to be an adept at this kind of performance. The following is given as a fair statement of the substance of a speech made by him a few days ago—and the speech is said to harmonize quite as well as his practice and his theory on the subject of State aid to rail roads:—

"Fellow citizens—Railroads are very worthless property—they don't pay any dividends—they are *unprofitable*, and it is useless to waste money on them; therefore, I shall veto State aid to them.

"Again, fellow citizens—Railroads enrich *the favored few*, that is, the stockholders—they *do* pay dividends—they are *profitable;* therefore, I shall veto State aid to them."

[Here the Governor, we will suppose, was loudly cheered.]

The Governor's speech is like the soliloquy of the drunkard who was reeling home late at night. "If I find my wife gone to bed when I get home, I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed till I come? If I find her sitting up for me, I'll lick her. She has no right to waste candles in that way."

AN INDIAN TREATY.—A Treaty between the United States and the Chippewa Tribe of Indians, as just published officially, is signed by 85 chiefs and headmen, every one of whom makes his mark for a signature. The treaty, like most Indian treaties, provides for a sale of lands to the United States.

Some of the names of these sons of the forest are curious enough. Ke-che-waish-ke, or the Buffalo, is the 1st chief. A-daw-we-ge-zbick, or Each side of the Sky, is 2d chief. Waw-baw-ne-me-ke, or White Thunder. Maw-caw-day-waw-quot, or the Black Cloud. Waw-say-ge-zhich, or the Clear Sky. Key-no-zhanee, or the Little Jack Fish. Key-che-pe-nay-se, or the Big Bird. Aw-mo-se, or the Wasp. Kay-baish-caw-daw-way, or Clear Round the Prairie. Que-we-zhancis, or the Bad Boy. Bye-a-jick, or the Lone Man, &c.

AN OLD SNAKE.—The editors of the Charleston Courier have received the tail of a rattlesnake, which contains 35 rattles and a button—indicating, we believe, that the snake was in the 36th year of its age when killed, as it was, upon the plantation of Col. Thomas Mone, near Jacksonville, Florida.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The election for Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, will take place on Thursday next. We cannot say that we have any decided opinion as to the probable result. If our sanguine friends of the Whig press of that State had not regularly promised us a brilliant victory at every election for the last twenty years, and never once redeemed the promise, we should be sure that Wise would be beaten for Governor by at least 10,000 majority, and that the American party would carry every thing before it. Such a happy consummation really does seem probable on this occasion; but we must wait for the figures before we claim it as certain.

SENATOR WILSON.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican publishes a petition to the Legislature signed by one hundred citizens of Hinsdale, Mass., asking that body to request the resignation of U. S. Senator Wilson, or in some way to express its abhorrence of the course by which Wilson secured his election. The petition, says the Republican, is signed by the leading men of all the parties in that town, Whig, Loco, Free-Soil, K. N., &c. The charges against Wilson are lying, cheating, bribing, and almost every other kind of villainy that one can imagine.

The petitioners undoubtedly seek a good object in asking the removal of Wilson from the seat in the Senate which he disgraces. But certainly they have chosen a queer place to send their petition, when they send it to the Massachusetts Legislature. They are asking Satan to reprove sin, the bribed to remove their purchaser, political knaves to render their own knavery more conspicuous by removing from public view a prominent rival in the race for infamy.

NULLIFICATION.—The public are familiar with the Booth fugitive slave case at Milwaukie, Wisconsin. The case came on for trial a few days since and occupied four days. At the close the jury took the case with instructions from the Judge in favor of the plaintiff on every material point. The jury did not agree, and on returning to Court were re-instructed by the Judge, told that it was a plain case, and sent back. They again failed to agree, and were again sent back. Finally they were discharged.

The St. Louis Republican says:

"It is admitted to have been a *dead set* on the Fugitive Slave Law, and one or more of the jury, it is supposed, swore themselves on the jury for the very purpose of helping the defendant. The question was put to each of them, whether they had any such conscientious scruples in regard to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law as would prevent them from acting impartially as jurors and deciding the case according to the law and the fact. Some of them said that they were opposed to the law, and in a criminal case would not feel competent to sit, but in this civil case they would take the law from the Court. The law was given to them from the Court in plain terms, and the facts were proven beyond a question; and yet, disregarding their oaths and their duty, six of them stood out and prevented the rendition of any judgment at all."

In Massachusetts the Legislature relieves the people of any difficulty by openly nullifying the law. The Bill recently passed "to protect the rights and liberties of the citizens of Massachusetts," is in substance as follows:—

1. The first section continues the efficacy of the old law of 1843. This law was made to prevent the State Judiciary from taking cognizance of slave cases; to disallow the use of the jails and other buildings of the Commonwealth, so that they should not be occupied to detain alleged fugitive slaves; and also to punish those violating these provisions.

2. The next 5 sections are for the purpose of securing the right of trial by jury, as well as of the writs of *habeas corpus* and of personal replevin.

3. The 7th and 8th sections punish by fine and imprisonment all those who shall be instrumental in transmitting a freeman into a slave, whether by sending into slavery any man who has always been free, or by returning one who has escaped, either to a person other than the slave master from whom he escaped, or to any one to whom his "service or labor" is not "due;" and to enable the alleged slave, who is injured by such unjust rendition, to recover damages therefor.

4. The 9th, 13th and 14th sections are for the purpose of prohibiting Massachusetts officials of every kind from acting at all for the return of alleged slaves.

5. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections deprive of all State offices the man who grants a certificate for the return of an alleged slave, and the attorney who acts as counsel for the claimant, incapacitating the former from thereafter holding any office of trust, honor or profit under the laws of the Commonwealth, and the latter from thereafter practising in the courts of the State.

6. The 15th and 16th sections, at the same time that they provide commissioners for the defence of the alleged slave, expressly allow any volunteer attorney, whose services are desired by the defendant, to act in the case.

7. The Fugitive Slave Act having been declared at once unconstitutional and unchristian by the resolutions of the present legislature, sanctioned by the Governor and Council, the seventeenth section is to prevent the use of the State prisons and jails for the imprisonment of those who disobey its provisions.

Threatened Nullification in South Carolina and the other Southern States excited the fiercest wrath of these Massachusetts law-breakers, who demanded the forcible interference of the Federal Government. It is a bad rule that doesn't work both ways, and a rule which the Southern section of the Union is not likely to bear much longer.

A large fire occurred in Petersburg on Thursday night last. 12 stores on Bollingbrook street were burnt, with a loss of about $150,000, mostly insured.

A writer in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that 1000 families, many of them mechanics and other valuable citizens, have been driven away from that city by the hard times and increased expenses of living.

Quantities of grain and flour are coming into the United States from Canada, where there is a surplus. The Reciprocity Treaty, lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, admits such articles duty free.

LARGE EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Atlantic, which sailed last Wednesday for Liverpool, carried $1,894,000 in specie—the largest amount ever exported in one vessel.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. ROAD.—The Beaufort Haleyon says that the entire line of road from Goldsboro' to Newbern has been contracted for and that the work will soon be commenced. The survey from Newbern to Beaufort has been completed, and that part of the work will soon be let out.

ARREST OF BAKER.—Lewis Baker, charged with the murder of Poole, was brought to New York in the Grape Shot, and safely lodged in the Tombs on Tuesday last. He was arrested at Palmas, in the Canaries, whither he had sailed in a Spanish vessel, the Isabella Jewett. The Grape Shot, which was despatched in pursuit, arrived at Palmas eleven days before the Jewett, and waited her coming.

The most intense excitement was produced in New York by Baker's arrival. The city was alive; thousands of people assembled at the police office, and followed the prisoner to the Tombs; crowds thronged the newspaper bulletins to learn the particulars, which are published with great particularity, to the extent of columns of the papers—how fast the vessel sailed; how the officers made the arrest; how Baker looks, and how he behaved; what he intended to do if not arrested; how it was reported that Baker's friends were raising a mob to release him, &c., &c.

There is manifest through it all, a praiseworthy feeling of satisfaction that such an outrageous murder is not to pass unavenged, and such a cruel murderer not to escape merited punishment.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This body, convened in this Town, at Murphy's Hall, on Tuesday last, and was called to order by the President, Dr. Dickson, of Wilmington. Dr. Satchell, the Secretary, being absent by ill health, his place was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Hugh Kelly of Iredell.

The Convention was engaged during the forenoon of Wednesday, in the discussion of various diseases and their treatments, and we have heard some of the members speak in most gratifying terms of the information elicited and the benefits which must result from such an interchange of views.

The annual address, by Dr. Pittman, of Edgecombe, delivered at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, was on the subject of Auscultation and Percussion as a means of diagnosis. It was a theme admitting of little interest except to the profession, and they speak of it in high terms.

The Convention has chosen the following officers for the present year, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, of Wake, President.

Drs. Whitehead, Gibson, Hanson, Hines, Summerell, McKee, and Hadley, Vice Presidents.

Dr. Satchell was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Dunn re-elected Treasurer.

A banquet was given by the Rowan Medical Society to the members of the Convention, last night, at the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina assembled in this place yesterday, and we are pleased to observe that a respectable number of delegates, of both the clergy and laity, have already arrived. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the Bishop of the diocese, is in attendance, and appears to be in fine health. A great many strangers and visiters are already in town, and there is every prospect of a pleasant and agreeable Convention. The Convention sermon was preached this morning at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Huske to an unusually large and attentive congregation. As our paper goes to press this afternoon, we are obliged to postpone until next week a further notice of the proceedings of the Convention.—*Warrenton News.*

A Big Lump.—We saw in the hands of Thomas A. Hendricks the other day, the largest lump of native gold which we have ever seen. It was picked up by a little boy, between the Boss and Emmons mines, in the lower edge of Davidson county, within some two miles of the Randolph line. The lump weighs 123 penny weights, being worth about one hundred and twenty dollars. The avoirdupois weight is something over six ounces. It is rough and jagged in appearance, and bears the appearance of abrasion by wagon wheels, (having been found in an old road.) Found in the midst of a rich mining district, this is an indication to stimulate enterprise and industry in search of this most precious of the metals.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

We issue to-day, in a supplemental sheet accompanying this paper, and filling some twenty-four of our large columns, a *List of Appropriations* made at the late Session of Congress, and prepared and published agreeably to law. This document ought to possess interest for every reader, and ought to be examined by every one, as exhibiting in the main the objects on which the public revenue is expended. The aggregates of the classified heads of expenditure are as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	$17,265,929
Army, fortifications, Military Academy, &c,	12,571,496
Indian department, naval, revolutionary, and other pensions,	4,453,536
Naval service,	15,012,091
Post Office Department,	10,946,844
Ocean steam mail service,	3,574,458
Texas debt,	7,750,000
	$71,574,354

This vast sum of $71,574,354 is only the amount of *specified* appropriations. The great mass of contingent objects of expenditure, of which the sums were unascertained and could not be specified, may swell the grand total of the expenses of the year to perhaps *seventy-five millions* of dollars. Although the Government expenses must necessarily increase with the growth of the country and the corresponding necessities of the public service, one can hardly imagine the necessity of so vast an augmentation of the necessary expenses of the Government as *seventy-five* millions of dollars; and the immensity of the sum must arrest the attention of every intelligent person.

The plain and frugal John Quincy Adams was assailed by his fierce opponents and defamers on the score of extravagance because his prodigal Administration required *twelve millions* a year; and committees of inquiry and retrenchment, and almost of impeachment, were raised in Congress to search out the corruption of so lavish a disbursement of the public money; and all sorts of reform and economy and "good times" were promised the dear people if they would only turn out the extravagant, aristocratic Puritan and put the Reformers in. Well, they did so; a "good time" for the victors certainly followed but a yearly expenditure of *seventy-five* millions tells the rest of the story. This comparison is not, however, adverted to for the purpose of proving extravagance in one party more than another, but only to revive a signal instance of the unsparing injustice of party.—*Nat. Int.*

ALBANY, May 18.—The Hon. John C. Spencer, formerly Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, died last evening in this city.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Baltic arrived at New York on Friday night with London and Liverpool dates to the 5th.

The Telegraphic accounts from Sebastopol—received by the British Government, which has a monopoly of the line—are as late as the 4th inst. These despatches state that the Allies were gaining ground. The English captured the first rifle pit in the night of the 17th ultimo, after a desperate encounter. Col. G. Egerton, the field officer in command, was killed. On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian pit, which was almost immediately abandoned. Subsequently, all the Russian outworks, including a number of mortars, had been taken, together with many Russian prisoners. The condition of the siege, however, was not such as to warrant an assault. The bombardment had not produced the anticipated results. It had been greatly slackened since the 28th ultimo, so as not to exhaust the ammunition. Encounters were frequent, and the position of the Allies was still regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. An immense Russian army, said to consist of 100,000 men, is reported to be concentrating near Sebastopol. The Allies also were receiving numerous reinforcements. The French reserve of 80,000 men near Constantinople were expecting to be sent to Balaklava.

The Russian official accounts to the 24th ult., represent the damage sustained from the bombardment up to that time as being of little account, and that their skirmishes were generally successful. The forts on the north side of the harbor took part in the cannonade, and threw their shots clear into the lines of the Allies. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th ultimo amounted to seven subalterns and 436 men killed, and thirty-four subalterns and 1,899 men wounded. The list of casualties of the Allies is stated in the English accounts not to be heavy.

The Telegraph from London to the Crimea is now perfect, except a small portion across the Danube, but the despatches reaching the Government in a few hours were generally withheld from the public. In reply to questions concerning the news nightly asked in Parliament, the Ministers declared that they should exercise due discretion in regard to publication.

There was a general impression in England that the siege would be abandoned for the present, and Kamiesch and Balaklava be left to the defence of a few corps, while the main portion of the Allied army would endeavor to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies intended for Sebastopol, as preliminary to a more complete investment of the city.

Lord John Russell had returned to London from Vienna, and re-appeared in his seat in Parliament. He stated that the substance of the negotiations intimated in the protocols would be submitted to Parliament. The French Commissioner to Vienna, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, had returned to Paris.

Both Houses of the British Parliament had granted the supplies asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Attack on Napoleon.—The Emperor of the French had a narrow escape from assassination on the evening of the 28th, while on his way to join the Empress in her usual ride in the Champs Elysees. The Emperor, accompanied by two officers of his household, when near the Barrier de l'Etoile, was approached by a well-dressed man, with an action indicating a desire to present a petition. The latter advanced to within five or six paces of the Emperor, who had not observed him, when he was discovered by a policeman. As the policeman was proceeding towards him a cab was rapidly driven between them; and in the interval the individual had drawn a double-barrelled pistol, and, aiming at the Emperor, discharged both barrels, but without effect. He was immediately seized by the police, but not until he had drawn another pistol and made an attempt to shoot again. It is said that one of the balls grazed the Emperor's hat. This would-be assassin is an Italian, named Pianozi, and was formerly in Garibaldi's army. He was in London while the Emperor was there on his late visit, and would then have made the attempt if he had not been prevented by the great concourse of people.

After this incident the Emperor proceeded with his ride, and visited the Opera Comique in the evening, where he was greeted with immense outbursts of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Emperor has decided not to receive the formal address of congratulation, though an exception was made in regard to the British residents in Paris. The Corporation of London have adopted an address.

Pianozi is in close confinement and will be tried about the middle of May. The Fusi-mot and Orleanist papers publish the official accounts from the Moniteur without a word of comment.

At Liverpool the cotton market was active. The week's sales amounted to 107,000 bales at an advance of a quarter cent per pound. Wheat was four pence higher; flour had advanced from one to two shillings; and corn had advanced two shillings. Consols 88⅝.

The Price not to be Reduced.—The price of guano, according to the Peruvian charge d'affaires at New York, is not to be reduced, as has been reported; but, on the contrary, if any change is made, he says it will be advanced.

Charlotte Railroad.—This Road is doing a fine business. The income for the month of April last is the largest for any month since its completion, being $32,013 43.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst., at the M. E. Church, by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr JOHN B CRAIG, of that place, to Miss VIRGINIA G. NANCE, of Fayetteville.

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. DAVID SMITH, Jr. to Miss ALICE M. C. C. JOYNER, all of that place.

In Duplin county, April 19, by Rev. G. Wallace, Mr. ABRAHAM HOBBS, of Sampson county, to Mrs. MARY ANN REBECCA DOWNES, formerly of Boston.

In Richmond county, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Dr. WM. M. RICHARDSON, of Anson county, to Miss MARTHA E. daughter of Daniel McRae, Esq.

In Carroll county, Mississippi, on the 26th of April, at the residence of Mr. Alex'r Townsend, by Wm. Gee, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER C. FISACKERLY to Miss MARY MARGARET BAKER, daughter of Malcom Baker, deceased.

DIED,

In Goldsboro', 30th April, after a long and painful illness of dropsy, Mr. HIRAM BROCKETT, of Kinston, aged 56 years.

In Moore county, at the residence of her son Lauchlin Kelly, on the 9th inst., Mrs. CHRISTIAN KELLY, in the 61st year of her age. She formerly resided in Richmond county, but for the last 13 years she lived in Moore.

In Fayette county, Tennessee, on the 19th of April, JESSE STAFFORD, formerly of Moore county, N. C.

Departed this life, in Carroll county, Mississippi, on the 10th of April, after an illness of three days, of flux, MALCOM BAKER, aged about 61 years. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C., but removed to Carroll county, Mississippi, in the Spring of 1848, with his family, consisting of four children, who mourn his loss. He has long been a pious member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died subsequent to his removal to Mississippi. He reposes in the Church yard in Middleton. His last words were, Bless the Lord my poor children. Mr. Baker leaves a large circle of friends in this State, and many friends and relations in North Carolina. Com.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.—Bremen Barque Johanna Wilhelmina, from Dordretch; Schr. Lamartine fm N York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 21.

BACON—	10½ a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners'	70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	90 a	Liverpool,	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good	9½ a 9¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9 a	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Brs. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	10 25 a 9 37½	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	10 a 10 12½	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	9 75 a 9 87½	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	9 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 35 a 1 40	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 00 a 1 10	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¾ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market quite firm, with an upward tendency.
Cotton—We advance our quotations.
Flour—We again advance our figures; receipts light.
Corn—Receipts light, demand large.
Peas—Sales easily made at quotations.
Lard—Scarce and wanted.
Molasses—We notice a slight advance.
Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 15; Scrape 1 15. Spirits 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 65, hard 1 65. Spirits quiet at 41. Rosin 1 45. Tar 3 00. Bacon 13, hog round; hams 14.

At New York, Flour has fallen from 25 to 37 cents, owing to the quantity arriving since the opening of the canals. Southern Flour scarce; 10 75 to 12 25. Middling Upland cotton 10¼. Corn 1 13 to 1 15½. Spirits Turpentine 45 to 46. Rosin 1 95 to $2.

At Charleston, cotton 9 to 11.

Total receipts of cotton 2,406,103 bales, against 2,599,610 last year. Decrease 193,507.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 19.—Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, McDonald & Whaley, D D McLean, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, G McNeill, Mrs A Wilkerson, C Harmson, W H Carver, M W McNair & Son, J B Troy, Miss E Peterson, King & Hege, Dr Benbow, J Eccles, J J Miller, T J Johnson, H R Reynolds, S W Tillinghast & Co, R D Davis, Bryant & Pritchett, H L Myrover, B Rose, G W Williams & Co, Ray & Pearce, J W Powers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ACCORDING to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by J. W. Murphy, he will expose to public sale, at Rockfish Village, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, all the Stock in Trade of said Murphy; and also Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wagon, Cart, Buggy, and many other articles. Terms at Sale. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Fayetteville, May 19.

☞ Application will be received in the meantime for the purchase of the whole Stock at private sale. Rockfish being a good stand for business, persons wishing to engage therein will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. 2-

SPIRIT BARRELS.

WE are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Spirit Barrels they may want.

J. & T. WADDILL

May 17. 2-tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 1st inst., a medium sized sorrel mare mule COLT, two years old. The last that has been heard of her was in the neighborhood of Hon. Edmund Deberry, in Montgomery county, and was making her way towards the upper part of the County. I would feel much obliged for any information that would enable me to get her again. Any person that will [illegible] her to me will be suitably rewarded. P. M. POWELL.

Powelltown, May 14. 2*5

Graysonville Sulphur Springs.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Caswell County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles south of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined; and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c. &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

Analysis:

Carbonate of Soda 4½; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1¾; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gasses.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests, and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure.

B. F. FRYE.

May 10, 1855. [MTOF] 2*3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C. Two negro men who say their names are GEORGE and JEFFERSON, who say they belong to one John Segass, of South Carolina, Chesterfield District. George says he is about 40 years old, and Jefferson about 20 years old. There was a small boy with them when they were taken up, who made his escape. George says that Jefferson is his son, and they were trying to make their way to the State of Virginia, as they were taken from that State.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sheriff.

May 16, 1855. 2-6w

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

AN AGREEABLE

Refrigerent and Laxative.

THIS Preparation has been introduced extensively on the Continent of Europe, and in this country, as an agreeable substitute for Epsom Salts. It is destitute of bitterness, and by its pleasant acidity of taste and its effervescing character, is rendered a very agreeable and refreshing drink. For sale by

May 17. J. N. SMITH, Druggist

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves, Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

Office of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co., }
MAY 2, 1855. }

SEALED proposals will be received by the President of the Company until the 21st of May, for the building of a Lock and Dam at the mouth of Cross Creek, near Fayetteville. Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen on application, at the office of the Company at Summerville.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

Carolinian copy. 97-tf

CANTON MATTING.

10 PIECES, 4-4 and 6-4, white and checked Matting. Just received

Also, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2. 97-tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. I.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

The new edition of Devereux's Equity, vol. 2, now in press at the Observer office, will be ready for delivery by the 15th May.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96-

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200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

The Lime will be in this week.

April 19. 93tf

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375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 23. 94-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a STEAM SAW MILL, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber.

DAVID KIVETT & BROTHERS.

Cumberland Co., April 25, 1855. 94-6m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE concern of Benbow, Kyle & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by Benbow & Kyle, who ALONE are authorized to settle the business of the old concern above mentioned, of B., K. & Co.

C. BENBOW,
JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
W. R. LOVE.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1855. 94-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in NAVAL STORES, that, having received the appointment of Inspector of the above articles, he is prepared to give his most attention to all business in his line which may be committed to his charge.

Mar. 7, 1855. 81-3mpd

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

A. E. TAYLOR,

(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4, 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOTEL (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

SPACIOUS STABLES attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 5, 1855. 89-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

DISSOLUTION.

Wilmington N. C., March 20th, 1855.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MURRAY, GRANT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.

E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT,
L. PEACOCK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, as successors to MURRAY, GRANT & CO., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

for the transaction of a

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

business. They hope, by prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, to merit and receive the same liberal patronage that has heretofore been extended to the old firm.

E. MURRAY,
L. PEACOCK,
C. H. ROBINSON.

References:

Dollner, Potter & Co., and J. R. Gilmore & Co., New York; E. P. Hall, Prest. Branch Bank State, and O. G. Parsley, Prest. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

April 23, 1855. 94-2m

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, &c.

E. MURRAY. L. PEACOCK. C. H. ROBINSON.

April 23, 1855. 94-3m

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and I pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete: Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity.

He intends remaining in this place until the first of July, and may be found at his room near the Market.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To those who are in need of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Dr. Benbow takes pleasure in stating that he is behind in no improvement.

N. B. Persons from the country will find it much to their advantage to inform me as to the time when they intend visiting me.

March 6. 81-tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

SPRING TRADE. 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 68tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

TRUSSES.

ABDOMINAL Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments. Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.

March 12. 82-3m

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon.

JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C

March 11, 1853. 76tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

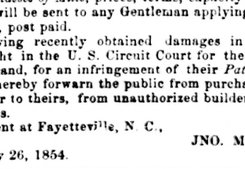
Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

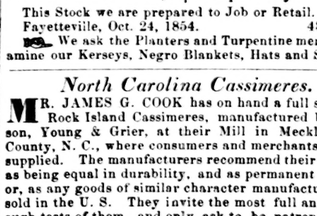
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf



M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

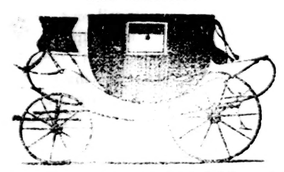
Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who runaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible.

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

NOTICE.

WE will for the present act as Agents for the Steamer Southerner and Tow Boats.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1855. 90tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington on Monday, the 4th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Secretary.

Wilmington, April 7, 1855. 90-t1J

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

DAGUERREOTIPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

At Seventy-Five Cents,

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, 1st JUNE, 1855, in the town of Fayetteville.

JOHN H. HALE, Pres't.

May 1. 93-3w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

CHERAW, S. C.

THE undersigned having rented the Planters' Hotel, is now thoroughly repairing the same, and will soon have it re-furnished with new Furniture, and in complete order for the accommodation of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Thankful for past favors, she respectfully solicits the patronage of her former friends and the public generally.

MARY STRINGER.

Cheraw, S. C., May 1. 93-1y

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Person and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics, masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72-tf

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the Wagon-Making and Blacksmithing business in their various branches in the town of Fayetteville. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH LALLY, who for several years managed the large Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville as foreman, and is very capable of managing the business.

Repairing done promptly.

ALFRED BIGGS.

March 15, 1855. 84-tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMONT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61-6m

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 67tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., }
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., } TEACHERS.

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring.

R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

William Turnage vs. Patience Clinton.
Original attachment, Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of this Court that the Defendant in this attachment is a non-resident: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, that said defendant may come forward, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1855.

92*6t J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

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600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive